

# British Nearing Crest of Albert Ridge

## PLAGUE WANES AS ADRENALIN HELPS VICTIMS

Emerson Still Doubts  
That Drug Will  
Effect Cure.

## SUSPECT CASES CAUSE WORRY

Record of 1908 Broken;  
32 More Die; B. R. T.  
Must Clean Cars.

Eighty-one cases of infantile paralysis were found during the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a decrease of thirty-eight from the day before, and the lowest number for any day since July 3.

Mortality figures, however, continued high, thirty-two deaths being reported to the Health Department, bringing the total for the last four days to 119.

Optimism on the part of the health authorities, based on the slackening in the epidemic's spread, was tempered by the knowledge that reports of suspected cases were coming in thick and fast. Scores of diagnosticians on the department's staff were busy making calls all day yesterday, and it was feared that illness figures would leap upward.

### Suspected Cases Tested.

Complete reports from physicians will not be in the hands of the Health Department until this morning, so that it was impossible to ascertain last night how many of the suspected cases had been diagnosed as true cases of infantile paralysis.

Physicians fighting the epidemic showed much interest yesterday in an announcement that favorable results in the treatment of infantile paralysis patients were being achieved at the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital by intra-spinal injections of adrenalin, suggested by Dr. S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. E. J. Bermingham, chief surgeon at the hospital, made a report to the Health Department, in which he said, "The Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital has had only three deaths since it began receiving cases, one week ago. Two of these occurred six hours after the patients were admitted. All were due to complete paralysis from the neck down—the thorax and both upper and lower extremities—which condition existed in each case when the patient was admitted."

### Air Aids in Treatment.

"The routine treatment of all cases has been fresh air at all times, screening from flies, antiseptic spraying of the entire body, frequent changing of personal and bed linen, at least one quart of milk daily, regular doses of urotropin, intra-spinal injections of adrenalin every six hours and oxygen as indicated."

"Three cases were admitted in a moribund condition and death resulted. Two cases were transferred because of the development of pneumonia. The forty-seven cases remaining are improving, some in a remarkable degree, even to the disappearance of the paralysis."

"Dr. Meltzer visited the hospital today and was pleased at the practical day and night following his suggestion. Beginning with injections of one-fifth cubic centimetre of adrenalin, these were cautiously increased to two cubic centimetres, with no bad results, and in many cases with the most remarkable improvement in all the symptoms and the partial or complete disappearance of the paralysis."

### Emerson Still Doubtful.

Health Commissioner Emerson declared that the good results from the treatment Dr. Bermingham had tried were gratifying, but he could not be certain they were due to the use of adrenalin.

Dr. Louis C. Ager, at the head of the infantile paralysis ward in the Kingsland Hospital, Brooklyn, said that adrenalin was being tried in that institution, but that he had "seen nothing in it."

But thirty-six cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the Health Department from Brooklyn yesterday, the lowest figure for the borough since June 28, when twenty-three cases were reported out of a total of thirty for the whole city. Manhattan had sixteen cases, Queens fourteen, Richmond eleven and The Bronx four.

### 1908 Record Is Passed.

The total number of cases in the epidemic of 1907, estimated at 2,500, has been exceeded by the present year. Reported cases total 2,527. The death toll is 312. There were but a few more than 100 deaths in 1907.

Surgeons of the United States Public Health Service were not greatly encouraged by the comparatively small number of cases reported yesterday. Drs. C. H. Lavinder and Wade H. Frost, of the service, agreed in believing that an epidemic such as the present one would not quickly die down.

Commissioner Emerson has announced a change in the method of issuing health certificates. Private physicians' certificates hereafter will be regarded as to the health of applicants and the Health Department will certify merely that there has been no case of infantile paralysis reported.

## Britain's "Superfluous Women" Driving Men Out, Says Haggard

"There Is No Place on Pioneer  
Land for Them," Declares  
Author, in Canada on  
Emigration Mission.

By ERNESTINE EVANS.

Ottawa, July 21.—Sir Rider Haggard arrived in Ottawa this week, long and lank, with brown hair, though a whitened beard, looking far too young for a man who knew "Solomon's Mines" before the half of us were born. He has been pacing the earth, visiting the overseas dominions of the British Empire, hunting a place for English men to lay their heads. He believes, and the Colonial Institute whose honorary delegate of inquiry he is, believes, that England, after the war, will know a great era of female competition.

"The superfluous women of England are in industry to stay," he said. "They won't clear out. And the men will."

He drew on a pipe, while I twined under words that I always hate, "superfluous women."

### Women in Two Classes

"What else could you call them?" asked Sir Rider. "Before the war there were a million and a half of them, and you know how the war has increased them. A million and a half, and not a man to marry them. The men weren't there. The women were, to be sure, pretty much in two classes, domestic servants, and the daughters of upper class families whom nobody cottoned to, so they just stopped at home."

"Now they have found something to do."

## CHICAGO TAKES IT BACK; SHAKESPEARE DID 'EM

Judge Reverses Qther's Decision  
Crediting Plays to Bacon.

Chicago, July 21.—The closing chapter of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy in the courts here was written to-day when Judge Frederick A. Smith dismissed the suit of Colonel George Fabyan and dissolved the injunction granted him by Judge Tuthill, who decided that the works credited to Shakespeare were in reality written by Bacon. Ridicule which followed irritated the other judges and a meeting was held and an investigation threatened.

To prevent Colonel Fabyan from publishing a code which he contended would show Bacon was the author of the Shakespearean plays, William N. Selig brought injunction proceedings. Colonel Fabyan filed a cross bill.

## BLANCHARD WILLED SON HIS PATRIOTISM

Former Justice Bequeaths Him  
Army Discharge as Incentive.

In the will of James A. Blanchard, former justice of the Supreme Court, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, he left his discharge from the United States Army and his library to his son, Medbery Blanchard, "in the fervent hope that the former may be incentive to patriotism and the latter to study and sound learning."

The justice also left to his son loving cups, medals, correspondence and a painting of himself which had been lent to the Republican Club.

Justice Blanchard left in trust for three grandchildren one hundred shares of S. T. Taylor & Co. stock. The income until the eldest becomes of age, when the stock is to be distributed. Mrs. Sallie M. Blanchard, widow of the justice, receives the property at 11 East Ninety-second Street, which is her home. The residuary estate is left to the son.

## SHOOT YOUNG WIDOW, ENDS HIS OWN LIFE

New Jersey Powder Maker Takes  
Revenge for Rejection.

Gibbstown, N. J., July 21.—Augustus Stroeder, an employee of the Du Pont powder works here, shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Mollie Rehm, a young widow, then sent a bullet through his own brain to-day.

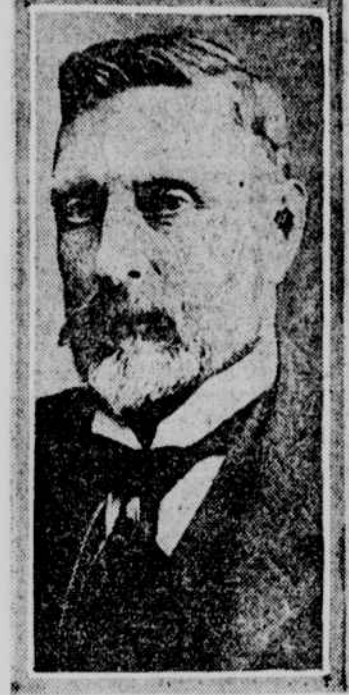
Mrs. Rehm's husband was killed in a powder explosion two months ago, and Stroeder soon began paying court to her. She resented his attentions, and her days ago caused his arrest and conviction. When he was released from jail this morning Stroeder went directly to Mrs. Rehm's home, shot her four times and then took his own life.

## GRAPES, NOT PLAGUE, KILLED ASTORIA BOY

Autopsy Shows Doctors Wrong  
in "Paralysis" Case.

Physicians who attended five-year-old Richard Knott, of 475 Fourteenth Avenue, Astoria, declared with certainty that the boy's death on Thursday was due to infantile paralysis. The parents, dissatisfied with the decision, notified the Coroner's office and asked for an examination.

An autopsy yesterday afternoon revealed the fact that the boy had not suffered from infantile paralysis at all, but had actually died from gastroenteritis, brought on by eating green grapes.



SIR RIDER HAGGARD.  
Now in Canada hunting place where  
Englishmen may lay their heads.

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## TWO BROTHERS SAVE THIRD, BUT DROWN

Rescued Boy, Aged Six, Brings  
Help Too Late.

Bedraggled, tearful and breathless, Chester Irving, six years old, ran through a potato field on Louis H. Young's farm, near Hackensack, yesterday.

"Please, please, mister," he sobbed. "Come quick! A boy is drowning—two boys is drowning!"

For more than a quarter of a mile through the fields Chester led the farmer to the Saddle River near Arcola. Young dived and brought up Chester's two brothers—Thomas, twelve, and John, better known as Buster, eleven.

Chester had been watching the two try out their new water wings when he fell into the river. Thomas and Buster made for him, and Buster got him ashore. Thomas, however, had lost his water wings and was entangled in a mass of roots. Buster went back to aid him and lost his water wings. Neither boy could swim. They were dead when Young got them out.

## MRS. SANGER TO START BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC

Nurses Will Give Information in  
Brownsville Section.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger returned yesterday from a trip to the Pacific Coast in the interests of birth control and has announced her intention of starting a birth control clinic in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. She expects to open the clinic by September 1.

Nurses will be there to supply information, just as now information regarding the sanitary precautions to be taken with infants and their food is supplied at milk stations.

Mrs. Sanger started on her tour of fifteen branches of the Birth Control League, promised to help establish birth control clinics in Cleveland and St. Paul and was arrested in Portland, Ore. She regards the trip as highly satisfactory.

## HIS FELLOW PRISONERS LEAVE, SO DOES HIS \$25

Jail Inmate Wakes to Find Even  
Padlock on Cell Gone.

Newton, N. J., July 21.—Yells from the jail brought Under Sheriff Albert Lyons on the run this morning. Dominick Buccari, a prisoner, was making the commotion. While he slept, Michael Senrick and Zacho Achenditz, fellow prisoners, had taken \$25 from beneath his pillow and escaped.

The cell door had been secured by a padlock, hooked through a staple. The padlock was gone, too.

## CIVILIANS MOBILIZED TO HARVEST CROPS

Prison and Fine for Those Who  
Disobey German Order.

The Hague, July 21.—The commander of the 20th German Army Corps has ordered the mobilization of all civilians to aid in harvesting the crops. They will be paid for their work at the local rates of hire.

Exemption from work will only be granted on a doctor's certificate. Persons refusing to comply with the mobilization order are punishable with a maximum sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,500 marks.

## DENIES AIM OF BLACKLIST IS U. S. TRADE

Lord Robert Cecil  
Says Only Target Is  
Enemy Firms.

## DECLARES THESE AID THE TEUTONS

Policy Adopted in Far  
East Last Summer with  
Good Results.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, July 21.—The New York Tribune and other editorials regarding the British blacklist have caused considerable perturbation here, as any widespread American opposition was not expected. Lord Robert Cecil, talking to The Tribune's correspondent to-day, met some of the points raised.

"The basis of our action," said Lord Robert, "lies in the right of any government to control its own subjects' trade in the country's interest. We have acted in a manner tending to cause the minimum of inconvenience. We have not adopted the law of many European countries, including France, which forbids their subjects trading with anybody of enemy nationality wherever domiciled. We have prohibited our subjects from trading only with specified firms or companies of enemy nationality or association."

"We are not attempting to lay down rules stating with whom Americans shall or shall not trade. Our action is aimed at those Germans, whether naturalized or not, who, because of their substantial assistance to Germany, are acting as 'outposts' of the German Empire. Our test is, 'Are they in point of fact acting as our enemies?'"

### Ready to Correct Mistakes.

"It is only after the most elaborate consideration and inquiry that any firm is placed on the list. Even then there is ample opportunity for an explanation of the position, and if they are unable to satisfy us that a mistake has been made their names naturally will be removed."

"The fact that we have serious evidence that the type of persons indicated have been commercially assisting the cause of our enemies. We have reason to know that German commerce raiders secured supplies through their agencies, which again undoubtedly would be available should new raiders escape. They have made considerable contributions to the German war loan, which has been translated into munitions used against us. They have assisted the German propaganda in neutral countries. It is absurd to allow British firms to trade with these persons on the same footing as ordinary neutral firms."

"We began this policy last summer in the Far East, and we know it has inflicted injury on the resources of that continent. There is no ground for making an exception in the United States. We have no intention of hurting United States trade, but it would be an injustice to treat German firms in the United States differently from those located in Brazil and Argentina."

"It is stated that we are about to issue a new and fuller list. This report is absolutely unfounded. There is no immediate intention of adding any names to the present list. This was compiled only after the most careful investigation."

When asked whether the reason that some firms do not appear in the blacklist is because they subscribed to the British war loan, Lord Robert Cecil answered:

"Naturally, we don't include our friends. The list contains the names of our enemies."

Only British Subjects Involved.

A high official in the Foreign Trade Department, which is responsible for making up the blacklist, also gave The Tribune a reply to some of the criticisms.

"The trade of firms named on the list is interfered with only so far as British traders' facilities are involved. This official said, "It would be an impertinence as well as a ridiculous suggestion if the British government supposed its consent was in any way necessary for American trade, except in so far as our subjects were involved. But when we see a German firm in America helping Germany even

Continued on page 3, column 4

## RUSSIANS WIN 15-MILE LINE SOUTH OF LIPA

Drive Foe Along Sty  
Almost to Galician  
Frontier.

## 1,600 TEUTONS TAKEN IN DAY

Kuropatkin Hammers the  
Riga Front in Furi-  
ous Charges.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 21.—The left wing of the Russian army along the lower Lipa River swung forward to-day for the second great gain of the month. Fighting with almost reckless fury the troops of General Brusiloff swept through the enemy's defenses and won an advance of nearly fifteen miles.

The Teutonic forces under von Linsingen were thrust away from the Lipa and the Sty, their most powerful means of defence between Lutsk and the northern Galician frontier, and the Russians captured the town of Verben, seized all important crossings of the Sty and bagged in the day's desperate engagements more than 1,600 prisoners.

### Teutons Disorganized.

Bewildered and disorganized by this latest sudden stroke against their lines, the Teutons are to-night fighting a losing battle on the heights near the town of Berestek, hardly five miles northeast of the border.

"The enemy... is beginning partially to surrender to a battalion already engaged in the region of Berestek," is the highly significant statement issued by the Russian war office late to-night.

### Czar's Men Cross River.

From their positions at the confluence of the Sty and the Lipa, the Russian troops launched their first attacks to-day. Ever since last Monday, when the Austro-German forces were driven behind the Lipa by Brusiloff's rapid thrust, the heavy Russian guns had been battering away at the enemy's lines in this region.

Before the call for retreat could be sounded, hundreds of the main army retreated in confusion along the east bank of the Sty, abandoning their guns and munitions. At Werben a temporary organization was effected, and the Teutons faced about to make a stand against the oncoming Russians. They were successful in blocking the path of the attacking forces at this point, but on both sides of them the Russians swept on unhindered, with strong forces on the west bank of the river and to the east of the town.

Thus the troops of von Linsingen speedily faced envelopment. Their position at Werben was turned into a narrow, precarious salient, with the Russians ready to strike at its sides from two directions.

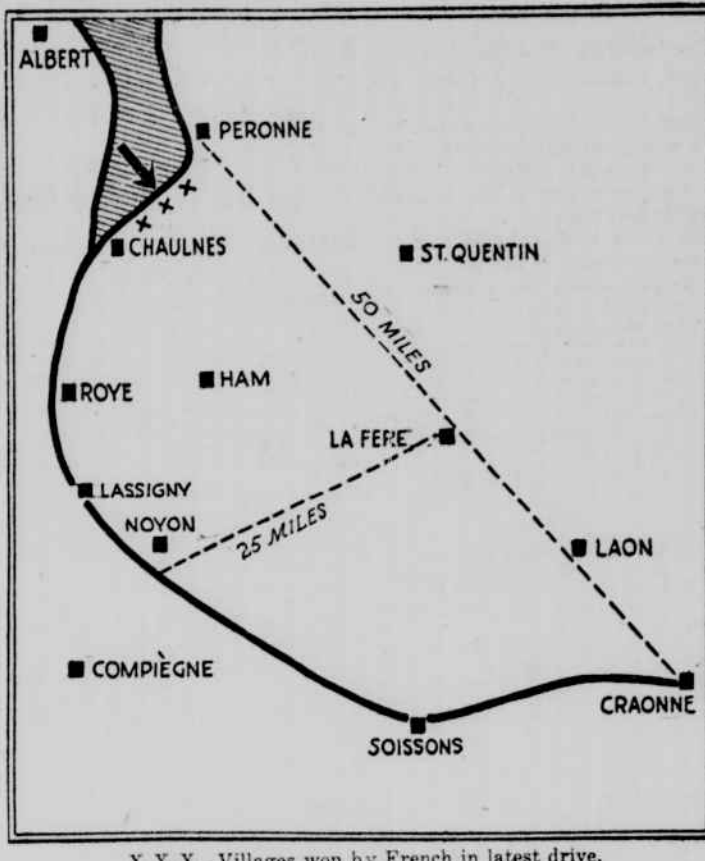
Von Linsingen realized his danger in the nick of time and withdrew his forces southward just as the Russians began their flank attacks. At the junction of the Pilseva and the Sty, three miles from Verben, the German commander again attempted to check the Russian advance, but his troops were too tired to offer anything but a half-hearted resistance. The Russians quickly forced the two streams at this point and compelled the Teutons to continue their retreat to Berestek.

### Expect Advance Into Galicia.

At this point and below it the Russians, apparently are advancing as swiftly as the enemy is falling back. All the crossings on the Sty are falling into the hands of Brusiloff's troops.

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## What the French Are Doing



X X X—Villages won by French in latest drive.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Last week I described in some detail the operation of the British north of the Somme and against the Bapaume salient and indicated the fashion in which the British were pushing north and thus across the rear of all the German troops in this salient between Peronne and Arras and that if they reached Bapaume the Germans would have to retire on a wide front behind the Arras-Bapaume-Peronne line. Since that time the British have made very little progress, owing to German counter-attacks, but such advance as they have been able to make has been along the route I indicated and their objective remains Bapaume.

Meantime after a brief pause the French have again taken the offensive and their main thrusts have been south, as those of the British were north. They have thus struck against one side of still another salient, the famous Noyon salient, which for the Germans represents the position nearest Paris, from which they are only about sixty miles away near Noyon.

The sketch map which accompanies this article shows roughly the extent of the Noyon salient, a nearly perfect semi-circle described about the town of La Fere. From Craonne, the eastern end of the salient, to Peronne, the northwestern, is fifty miles; from La Fere the axis of the circle to the front west of Noyon is about twenty-five miles.

The shaded portion of the map, in the upper left hand corner, shows the extent to which the French have so far been able to push in the salient and the arrows the direction of the main thrust. The marks X X X indicate the villages on the front which was attacked by the French two days ago with material success, the villages of Barleux and Vermandovillers.

Now, the prime object of the French is, by pushing south and east, but mainly south, to get behind the German troops in the Noyon salient and compel them to retire from Chaumes, Roye, Lassigny and Noyon, to avoid being enveloped and compelled to surrender. They have already reached a point where the Germans in Chaumes are in very grave difficulties, and a very short further advance will compel these German troops to get out of Chaumes. Presumably the Germans would also be compelled to leave Roye at the same time, for the Roye position would become dangerously exposed when Chaumes fell. But the Germans would then

Continued on page 2, column 4

## 2 MORE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK

One Torpedoed in Medi-  
terranean—Germans Seize  
American Boat.

London, July 21.—Lloyds reports that the British steamer Yzer has been sunk.

The American schooner Prins Valdemar has been captured by a German submarine while on its way from Philadelphia to Sweden with a cargo of oil, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting the Copenhagen "Politiken." The schooner was taken in the Baltic.

The only American schooner of this name which is listed here belongs to George W. McNair, of San Francisco. The McNair firm is one of those taken in the recent British blacklisting.

Algeria, Algeria, July 21.—The British steamship Grangemoor, 3,198 tons gross and owned by the Moor Line, of Newcastle, has been sunk by a submarine. Her crew was landed.

Shipping records show that the American sailing vessel Prins Valdemar, a bark, left San Francisco on February 24 for Tellorborg, Sweden. She did not touch at Philadelphia.

The Yzer sailed on June 15 from Portland, Me., for Certe, France. Her gross tonnage was about 5,300.

## 5 GERMAN AEROS WINGED IN FIGHTS

Allies Lose Two of Their  
Machines in Fierce  
Encounters.

London, July 21.—The last two days have been marked by extraordinary aerial activity along the entire West front. Scores of Allied and German machines participated in air battles, and five German and two Allied planes were destroyed. The British War Office issued the following statement to-night:

"Taking advantage of the fine weather, the Royal Flying Corps yesterday continued their bombing operations against points of military importance with successful results. The hostile aircraft were inactive until evening, when a good deal of fighting took place behind the German lines. One of our offensive patrols encountered eleven German machines, and, as a result, three German machines were shot down, one bursting into flames. Another encounter between four of our machines and six of the enemy lasted forty-five minutes. One Fokker was then shot down and another badly damaged. The remainder fled."

"During other air combats a fifth German machine was forced to the ground. Our total loss during the day was one machine."

"On the day of July 20 and during the night of July 20-21 our aeroplanes squandered several important points behind the enemy's lines. The stations at Conflans, Marle-Tour, Longuey and Bruielles and the railway junction at Ham were bombed with many projectiles of large calibre."

"The undefended villages of Bacarant and Luneville were again bombarded by enemy aviators on July 17, 18 and 19. Material damage was caused. These acts are accepted as meriting future reprisals."

"A German aeroplane this morning threw several bombs on Belfort. The material damage was insignificant."

"In an air battle a hostile aeroplane was shot down and shattered south of Poitiers, and another northeast of Bapaume fell into our hands."

Continued on page 2, column 4

## BOMBS STOP SEIZURE OF KEY POSITION

Haig Beats Germans  
at Scene of Their  
Big Attack.

## FRENCH REPULSE COUNTER THRUST

Allied Critics See Evidence  
Kaiser Cannot Gather  
Reserves Enough.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, July 21.—Driving the Germans back over the same ground from which they launched their great counter attack early in the week, the British last night forced them through the Fouraux wood, on the crest of the Albert plateau. A counter attack in which gas shells and bombs were used won back a portion of the wood, but the British held the southern half against the most violent assaults, and to-night are preparing to seize the rest of the position.

At the same time German counter attacks against the positions won by the French yesterday south of Soye-court were thrown back with heavy losses, and General Foch's men spent the day almost unmolested in consolidating their new lines.

### Germans Admit Loss.

The German official statement to-night admits the loss of three kilometres of first line trenches south of Hardicourt, but makes no mention of other actions. It states that the Allies used 200,000 men in the Thursday attacks, and says their maximum gain was 800 yards. A little ground was gained, the British admit, by a German drive at the northern edge of the Leipsic salient, south of Thiepval, but it was quickly won back. No effort was made by the Kaiser's forces to press the attack around Verdun.

Correspondents at the front say the Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points, in an endeavor to stem the Allied advance. Meantime, the indications are that the Allies are testing the strength of the German line at other points. A French raid by Australian troops in the neighborhood of Armentieres has attracted much interest in this connection.

The Germans report that another raid near La Bassée failed and that 2,000 men were left on the field. failed.

### Germans Attacks Weaken.

These actions, while showing another slackening of the Anglo-French drive, give the utmost satisfaction to military critics here, especially when considered along with the Russian success against General von Linsingen and the continued Italian gains. The facts that General Haig was able to push the German line back in the same place where their counter offensive had been started, that the German attacks on the Leipsic salient and near Soye-court have been weak and ineffective, and that the French have stopped all Verdun attacks, convince observers here that the hoped-for exhaustion of the German reserves is certain. They believe it has been proved that the Teutons cannot muster enough men at any one point for a real offensive, and that the combined attack from all sides is already beginning to tell heavily.

### Fouraux Wood Important.

The capture of the Fouraux Wood is regarded by the strategists as of the greatest importance, because it is the highest spot in the area, and is on the third and strongest German line. Its ridge commands the German positions beyond, toward Bapaume, where the country does not lend itself easily to defence.

The wood is the place where the spectacular British cavalry charge took place last Saturday. A squadron of dragoons was hurled forward against German detachments which were hampering the work of consolidating newly won British ground to the south, overwhelmed them and withdrew.

The whole effect of the last two days' fighting has been to straighten out the British Somme front from its northernmost point to where it joins the French line.

The effect of the occupation of the

**Glide Through On High**

Sink into the cushions to-morrow morning, open up The Sunday Tribune and throw your eyes into the Automobile Page. On you go from column to column through the smoothest kind of running stories.

If you think of a Motorist's Page as a twelve-cylinder puff for one automobile concern after another, tour through this one with its interesting trip-descriptions and helpful answers to motor puzzles. It may jolt you at first, but not after you see that it's built for the car owner instead of the salesman.

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